

'That's the Fruit,' Juleped Oranges (design of half an orange) Contains 1/20 of 1% Sodium Benzoate. Small Amount of Certified Color \* \* \*," and "Manufactured by The Orange Julep Co., St. Louis, Mo."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was a product composed of sugar, glucose, water, flavor, and artificial color which had been substituted for orange juice sirup, and for the further reason that it was artificially colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed, and for the further reason that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, to wit, salicylic acid, which might render the article injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statements on the labels of the barrels, together with the pictorial designs thereon, were false and misleading and deceived and misled, and for the further reason that the quantity of the contents was not declared on the labels on the barrels.

On March 21, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7105. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. \* \* \* v. 44 Boxes of Adulterated Oranges. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9703. I. S. No. 2500-r. S. No. W-276.)**

On February 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 44 boxes of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on January 30, 1919, by the Rialto Fruit Co., Rialto, Calif., and transported from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled "Wild Flower Brand Randolph Marketing Co., California."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance, and that frosted and damaged oranges had been substituted for normal oranges of good commercial quality.

On May 13, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7106. Adulteration and misbranding of spring water. U. S. \* \* \* v. 10 Cases of West Baden Concentrated Spring Water. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9704. I. S. No. 5889-r. S. No. C-1069.)**

On February 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of West Baden Concentrated Spring Water, consigned on December 16, 1918, by the West Baden Springs Co., West Baden, Ind., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "West Baden Concentrated Spring Water Best For The Bowels From West Baden Springs Co. West Baden, Ind." "Active Cathartic West Baden